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FOR THE GAZETTE.

HELVIDIUS—No. IV.

THE laſt papers compleated the view propoſed to be taken of the arguments in ſupport of the new and aſpiring doctrine, which aſcribes to the executive the prerogative of judging and deciding whether there be cauſes of war or not, in the obligations of treaties; notwithſtanding the expreſs proviſion in the conſtitution, by which the legiſlature is made the organ of the national will, on queſtions whether there be or be not a cauſe for declaring war. If the anſwer to theſe arguments has imparted the conviction which dictated it, the reader will have pronounced, that they are generally ſuperficial, abounding in contradictions, never in the leaſt degree concluſive to the main point, and not unfrequently concluſive againſt the writer himſelf: whilſt the doctrine—that the powers of treaty and war, are in their nature executive powers—which forms the baſis of thoſe arguments, is as indefenſible and as dangerous, as the particular doctrine to which they are applied.

But it is not to be forgotten that theſe doctrines, though ever ſo clearly diſproved, or ever ſo weakly defended, remain before the public a ſtriking monument of the principles and views which are entertained and propagated in the community.

It is alſo to be remembered, that however the conſequences flowing from ſuch premiſes, may be diſavowed at this time or by this individual, we are to regard it as morally certain, that in proportion as the doctrines make their way into the creed of the government, and the acquieſcence of the public, every power that can be deduced from them, will be deduced and exerciſed ſooner or later by thoſe who may have an intereſt in ſo doing. The character of human nature gives this ſalutary warning to every ſober and reflecting mind. And the hiſtory of government, in all its forms and in every period of time, ratifies the danger. A people therefore, who are ſo happy as to poſſeſs the ineſtimable bleſſing of a free and defined conſtitution, cannot be too watchful againſt the introduction, nor too critical in tracing the conſequences, of new principles and new conſtructions, that may remove the landmarks of power.

Should the prerogative which has been examined, be allowed in its moſt limited ſenſe, to uſurp the public countenance, the interval would probably be very ſhort, before it would be heard from ſome quarter or other, that the prerogative either amounts to nothing, or means a right to judge and conclude that the obligations of treaty impoſe war, as well as that they permit peace. That it is fair reaſoning, to ſay, that if the prerogative exiſts at all, an *operative* rather than an *inert* character ought to be given to it.

In ſupport of this concluſion, there would be enough to echo, "that the prerogative in this active ſenſe, is connected with the executive in various capacities—as the organ of intercourſe between the nation and foreign nations—as the interpreter of national treaties" (a violation of which may be a cauſe of war) "as that power which is charged with the execution of the laws of which treaties make a part—as that power, which is charged with *the command and application of the public force.*"

With additional force, it might be ſaid, that the executive is as much the *executor* as the *interpreter* of treaties: that if by virtue of the *firſt* character it is to judge of the *obligations* of treaties, it is by virtue of the *ſecond*, equally authoriſed to carry thoſe obligations *into effect*. Should there occur for example, a *caſus fœderis*, claiming a military co-operation of the United States, and a military force ſhould happen to be under the command of the executive, it muſt have the ſame right, as *executor of public treaties* to *employ* the public force, as it has in quality of *interpreter of public treaties* to decide whether it ought to be *employed*.

The caſe of a treaty of peace would be an auxiliary to comments of this ſort. It is a condition annexed to every treaty that an infraction even of an important article, on one ſide extinguiſhes the obligations on the other: and the immediate conſequence of a diſſolution of a treaty of peace is a reſtoration of a ſtate of war. If the executive is "to decide on the obligation of the nation with regard to foreign nations"—"to pronounce the *exiſting condition* (in the ſenſe annexed by the writer) of the nation with regard to them; and to admoniſh the citizens of their obligations and duties as founded upon *that condition* of things"—"to judge what are the *reciprocal rights* and obligations of the United States, and of all and each of the powers at war;"—add, that if the executive moreover poſſeſſes all powers relating to war *not ſtrictly* within the power *to declare war*, which any pupil of political caſuiſtry, could diſtinguiſh from a mere *relapſe* into a war, that *had been declared*: With this ſtore of materials and the example given of the uſe to be made of them, would it be difficult to fabricate a power in the executive to plunge the nation into war, whenever a treaty of peace might happen to be infringed?

But if any difficulty ſhould ariſe, there is another mode chalked out by which the end might clearly be brought about, even without the violation of the treaty of peace; eſpecially if the other party ſhould happen to change its government at the criſis. The executive, in that caſe, could *ſuſpend* the treaty of peace *by refuſing to receive an ambaſſador* from the *new* government, and the ſtate of war *emerges of courſe*.

This is a ſample of the uſe to which the extraordinary publication we are reviewing, might be turned. Some of the inferences could not be repelled at all. And the leaſt regular of them muſt go ſmoothly down with thoſe, who had ſwallowed the groſs ſophiſtry which wrapped up the original doſe.

Every juſt view that can be taken of this ſubject, admoniſhes the public, of the neceſſity of a rigid adherence to the ſimple, the received and the fundamental doctrine of the conſtitution, that the power to declare war including the power of judging of the cauſes of war is *fully* and *excluſively* veſted in the legiſlature: that the executive has no right, in any caſe to decide the queſtion, whether there is or is not cauſe for declaring war: that the right of convening and informing Congreſs, whenever ſuch a queſtion ſeems to call for a deciſion, is all the right which the conſtitution has deemed requiſite or proper; and that for ſuch more than for any other contingency, this right was ſpecially given to the executive.

In no part of the conſtitution is more wiſdom to be found than in the clauſe which confides the queſtion of war or peace to the legiſlature, and not to the executive department. Beſide the objection to ſuch a mixture of heterogeneous powers: the truſt and the temptation would be too great for any one man: not ſuch as nature may offer as the prodigy of many centuries, but ſuch as may be expected in the ordinary ſucceſſions of magiſtracy. War is in fact the true nurſe of executive aggrandizement. In war a phyſical force is to be created, and it is the executive will which is to direct it. In war the public treaſures are to be unlocked, and it is the executive hand which is to diſpenſe them. In war the honors and emoluments of office are to be multiplied; and it is the executive patronage under which they are to be enjoyed. It is in war, finally, that laurels are to be gathered, and it is the executive brow they are to encircle. The ſtrongeſt paſſions, and moſt dangerous weakneſſes of the human breaſt; ambition, avarice, vanity, the honorable or venial love of fame, are all in conſpiracy againſt the deſire and duty of peace.

Hence it has grown into an axiom that the executive is the department of power moſt diſtinguiſhed by its propenſity to war: hence it is the practice of all ſtates, in proportion as they are free, to diſarm this propenſity of its influence.

As the beſt praiſe then that can be pronounced on an executive magiſtrate, is, that he is the friend of peace; a praiſe that riſes in its value, as there may be a known capacity to ſhine in war: ſo it muſt be one of the moſt ſacred duties of a free people, to mark the firſt omen in the ſociety, of principles that may ſtimulate the hopes of other magiſtrates of another propenſity, to intrude into queſtions on which its gratification depends. If a free people be a wiſe people alſo, they will not forget that the danger of ſurpriſe can never be ſo great, as when the advocates for the prerogative of war, can ſheathe it in a ſymbol of peace.

The conſtitution has manifeſted a ſimilar prudence in refuſing to the executive the *ſole* power of making peace. The truſt in this inſtance alſo, would be too great for the wiſdom, and the temptations too ſtrong for the virtue, of a ſingle citizen. The principal reaſons on which the conſtitution proceeded in its regulation of the power of treaties, including treaties of peace, are ſo aptly furniſhed by the work already quoted more than once, that I ſhall borrow another comment from that ſource.

"However proper or ſafe it may be in a government where the executive magiſtrate is an hereditary monarch to commit to him the entire power of making treaties, it would be utterly unſafe and improper to entruſt that power to an elective magiſtrate of four years duration. It has been remarked upon another occaſion, and the remark is unqueſtionably juſt, that an hereditary monarch, though often the oppreſſor of his people, has perſonally too much at ſtake in the government to be in any material danger of being corrupted by foreign powers. But that a man raiſed from the ſtation of a private citizen to the rank of chief magiſtrate, poſſeſſed of but a moderate or ſlender fortune, and looking forward to a period not very remote, when he may probably be obliged to return to the ſtation from which he was taken, might ſometimes be under temptations to ſacrifice his duty to his intereſt, which it would require ſuperlative virtue to withſtand. An avaricious man might be tempted to betray the intereſts of the ſtate to the acquiſition of wealth. An ambitious man might make his own aggrandizement, by the aid of a foreign power, the price of his treachery to his conſtituents.—The hiſtory of human conduct does not warrant that exalted opinion of human virtue, which would make it wiſe in a nation, to commit intereſts of ſo delicate and momentous a kind as *thoſe which concern its intercourſe* with the reſt of the world, to the *ſole* diſpoſal of a magiſtrate, created and circumſtanced, as would be a Preſident of the United States."

I ſhall conclude this paper and this branch of the ſubject, with two reflections, which naturally ariſe from this view of the Conſtitution.

The firſt is, that as the perſonal intereſt of an hereditary monarch in the government, is the *only* ſecurity againſt the temptation incident to a commitment of the delicate and momentous intereſts of the nation which concern its intercourſe with the reſt of the world, to the diſpoſal of a ſingle magiſtrate, it is a plain conſequence, that every addition that may be made to the *ſole* agency and influence of the Executive, in the intercourſe of the nation with foreign nations, is an increaſe of the dangerous temptation to which an *elective and temporary* magiſtrate is expoſed; and an *argument* and *advance* towards the ſecurity afforded by the perſonal intereſts of an *hereditary* magiſtrate.

Secondly. As the conſtitution has not permitted the Executive *ſingly* to conclude or judge that peace ought to be made, it might be inferred from that circumſtance alone, that it never meant to give it authority, *ſingly*, to judge and conclude that war ought not to be made. The truſt would be preciſely ſimilar and equivalent in the two caſes. The right to ſay that war ought not to go on, would be no greater than the right to ſay that war ought to begin. Every danger of error or corruption, incident to ſuch a prerogative in one caſe, is incident to it in the other. If the Conſtitution therefore has deemed it unſafe or improper in the one caſe, it muſt be deemed equally ſo in the other caſe.

HELVIDIUS.

United States.

PROCEEDINGS *relative to the* PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION *of* NEUTRALITY.

DUXBURY *(Maſſachuſetts)*

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Duxbury, on Monday the 19th inſt. a letter containing the doings of the merchants and others concerned in trade, reſiding in the town of Boſton, was read, and alſo the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, of the 22d of April laſt; and upon conſidering the ſame it was unanimouſly

Voted, That the ſaid Proclamation of the Preſident appears to us founded in wiſdom, juſtice, and good policy; and calculated to promote the peace, intereſt, and happineſs of our country.

Voted, That we will exert ourſelves to expoſe to public view, and bring to legal puniſhment, all thoſe who may purſue meaſures calculated to diſturb the public tranquility, or contravene thoſe impartial principles of neutrality and good faith, towards the European nations at war, which it is both the intereſt and duty of the citizens of theſe United States to maintain inviolate.

Voted, That the Moderator of this meeting be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of the above votes to the Hon. Thomas Ruſſel, Eſq. Preſident of the meeting of the merchants and others of the town of Boſton, and to aſſure him that we received the communication of the doings of their meeting with ſatisfaction; and that we will moſt cheerfully unite with them in carrying the object of them into full and complete execution.

By order of the ſaid meeting,
JAMES BRADFORD, *Moderator.*
Auguſt 20th, 1793.

GLOUCESTER *(Maſſ.)*

AT a meeting of the merchants and others, inhabitants of the town of Gloucеſter, in conſequence of a circular letter from the merchants and traders of the town of Boſton, reſpecting the Preſident's late Proclamation.—

DANIEL ROGERS, Eſq. *Preſident.*

Voted, That we conſider the Preſident's late Proclamation as the moſt ſalutary ſtep that could have been adopted to ſecure the neutrality of the United States, during the preſent European conteſt, and preſerve inviolate thoſe ſacred National Rights which are the grand baſis of good government.

Voted, That we will exert our utmoſt endeavors to prevent a breach of ſuch neutrality, and to bring to legal puniſhment the perpetrators of ſuch breach, whoſe temerity ſhall tempt them to the commiſſion of ſuch conduct.

Voted, That we feel ourſelves peculiarly intereſted in the ſupport of the Preſident's Proclamation, not only as citizens of the United States, but from our local ſituation, as thereby it tends to the eſtabliſhment and protection of one of the grand ſtaples of this Commonwealth, the Fiſhery of Maſſachuſetts.

Voted, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be tranſmitted to Mr. Benjamin Ruſſel, Editor of the Columbian Centinel, and requeſt their publication.

A true copy from the Records,
JOHN G. ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*
Gloucеſter, Auguſt 28, 1793.

PORTSMOUTH *(New-Hamp.)*

Agreeable to notification, for the purpoſe of conſidering of the Preſident's Proclamation——declaring theſe United States neutral, in the preſent European war, the inhabitants of this town aſſembled, on the 28th ult. and paſſed the following reſolutions:

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town do heartily approve of the Proclamation of the Preſident of the Supreme Executive of the United States, warning all perſons to refrain from violating the law of nations, and declaring the neutrality of the United States, and their diſpoſition to obſerve a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the belligerent Powers.

2d. That in our opinion the Preſident of the United States in iſſuing his Proclamation has acted in ſtrict conformity to the nature and duties of his office, as the Executor of the Laws and Guardian of the Public Welfare, and thereby rendered eſſential ſervice to the Public in general, and moſt ſeaſonable relief to the Mercantile intereſt at a time when it was doubted in foreign ports whether our ſhipping would remain neutral or not.

3d. That we are determined to aſſiſt to the utmoſt of our ability the Government in maintaining the Neutrality and Peace of the United States, and will uſe our beſt endeavors to detect and bring to Juſtice all perſons who by their acts and proceedings ſhall violate the Law of Nations, and endanger the Peace and Welfare of the Union.

4th. That we rely on the ſupport and energy of the government of the United States, that our Navigation ſhall be freed from the preſent depredations and inſults committed by the Powers at War—and that juſt compenſation ſhall be made to thoſe who have ſuffered by ſuch unwarrantable conduct.

G. WENTWORTH, *Town-Clerk.*

CHESTERTOWN *(Maryland)*

At a meeting of the citizens of Kent county, in the State of Maryland, convened at the court houſe in this town, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt, for the purpoſe of declaring their ſentiments relative to the Pro-

clamation of neutrality, iſſued by the Preſident of the United States, the following unanimous reſolutions were entered into:

James Lloyd in the Chair:

1ſt Reſolved, That the citizens of Kent county are deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the excellence of the government under which they have the happineſs to live, and that they will uſe their beſt endeavors to ſupport and maintain the ſaid government.

2d. That they conſider the preſervation of the public peace as eſſentially neceſſary to the welfare and proſperity of the United States of America.

3d. That the Proclamation of neutrality, iſſued by the Preſident of the United States, was dictated by *wiſdom* and *moderation*; that it is perfectly conſiſtent with our treaties with foreign nations, and promotive of the beſt intereſts of America.

4th. That we will exert our beſt endeavors to diſcountenance and prevent all infringements of the ſaid neutrality.

5th. That we conſider our fellow-citizen, George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States of America, as deſerving of the higheſt veneration and love of his country; equally great and uſeful in his preſent ſituation as formerly in the field, and whilſt the whole tenor of his conduct proves him to have no views, no wiſhes, but for the public good, we think him juſtly entitled to the confidence of United America.

6th. That we will ever oppoſe all attempts of foreign nations, or their *agents*, to deprive our beloved fellow-citizen, the ſaid Preſident of the United States, of the love and eſteem of his country.

7th. That the United States of America being, by the bleſſing of God, free and independent, it is our duty as good citizens, both with our lives and fortunes, to defend their freedom and independence, againſt all internal intrigue and cabal, as well as againſt all attacks from without.

8th. That the Chairman be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of theſe reſolutions to the Preſident of the United States.

JAMES LLOYD, *Chairman.*

RICHMOND *(Virg.)*

At a numerous meeting of the freemen of the county of King William, on the 29th day of Auguſt, 1793, in order to take into conſideration the Proclamation of the Predent of the United States of America, it was unanimouſly the opinion of the ſaid freemen,

THAT the conduct of the Preſident in iſſuing his proclamation, was highly commendable; and a committee was appointed to draw up reſolutions declarative of theſe ſentiments, conſiſting of the following gentlemen:—Carter Braxton, jun. William Dan Claiborne, Drury Ragſdale, Robert Pollard, Benjamin Temple, John Roane, jun. John Warden, William F. Gaines, Thomas Nelſon, Holt Richeſon, Humphrey Brooke, George Braxton, and Francis Dandridge; whereupon the committee retired to prepare the ſame—and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. George Braxton reported, that the committee had formed the following reſolutions, which were agreed to unanimouſly:

Reſolved, That it is incumbent on America, and will be highly beneficial to her intereſt, to obſerve all treaties ſhe may have entered into, with the ſtricteſt faith and moſt vigilant caution.

That whatever the wiſhes of Americans may be with reſpect to the event of the war, which now rages in Europe, it would be imprudent to take part with either of the belligerent powers.

That the proclamation of our beloved Preſident of the United States, was well timed, and is highly approved of by this meeting; and that it diſplayed a parental watchfulneſs for the public good, which ought to endear him to every grateful citizen and virtuous mind.

That all attempts hitherto made to wound his character, ſo far from tarniſhing the luſtre of his political fame, have only ſtamped indelible diſgrace on thoſe who have made the attempt.

That the government of America poſſeſſes ſufficient energy to procure domeſtic tranquility, which ought never to be diſturbed by foreign influence.

That the freemen of the county of King William do moſt heartily approve of the firm and diſintereſted conduct of the Preſident of the United States, in enjoining a ſtrict neutrality towards the belligerent powers.

That all attempts of perſons, not citizens of the United States, to interfere with their government, ought to meet with deteſtation.

By order of the meeting,
N. BURWELL, *Chairman.*
Teſt, Thomas Butler, jun. *Sec.*

MIDDLETOWN, *(Conn.)*

At a Town-Meeting of the Inhabitants of Middletown, legally warned, and holden on the fifth of September, 1793.

Matthew Talcott, Eſq. Moderator.
Bezaleel Fiſk, Town Clerk.

IT appearing that the conduct of the Federal Executive has been charged with contravening the views of the people of America: And it being our right, as citizens of a free Republick, to expreſs our opinion on public meaſures.

Reſolved, That, in our opinion, the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, reminding his fellow citizens of their obligations, to obſerve the equitable ſyſtem of friendſhip and impartiality, towards the belligerent powers of Europe, was a ſeaſonable and judicious meaſure, ſtrictly within the line of his conſtitutional duty—a proof of his vigilant and enlightened patriotiſm, and merits the approbation of the people.

Reſolved, That while the United States are at peace with the European powers, it is a contravention of the duty of good citizens, to commit acts of hoſtility, which may involve the community in the general calamity of war; and for any American citizen to enter on board a foreign privateer and rob the peaceful merchant on the high ſea, is a ſpecies of piracy which deſerves the puniſhment of the law, as well as the deteſtation of the friends to honeſt induſtry.

Reſolved, That in the preſent juncture of affairs, it highly intereſts the infant republic of the United States, to ſupport their own conſtitutional officers; and that the Preſident, having through a long courſe of years given deciſive evidence of his patriotic merit, and being called to his preſent office by the unanimous ſuffrages of a free and independent nation, has a juſt title to the confidence and ſupport of all his fellow citizens.

Reſolved, That the preceding reſolutions be inſerted in the Middleſex Gazette.

A true Extract.
Teſt, BEZALEEL FISK,
Town Clerk.

NEW HAVEN *(Connecticut.)*

Letter from the Preſident of the United States, to the Mayor of the City of New-Haven.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1793.

SIR,

I RECEIVE with great ſatisfaction the patriotic reſolutions of the citizens of New-Haven, which were tranſmitted to me in your letter of the 20th inſt. and I can with truth aſſure them, that to receive the approbation of my fellow citizens, I conſider as my greateſt glory, as to deſerve it will ever be by conſtant ſtudy.

If the meaſures of government, approved and ſupported by the virtuous citizens of the United States, can ſecure to our country, in the preſent critical times, a continuance of peace and the enjoyment of its attendant bleſſings, which we have as it were but begun to taſte, I ſhall feel amply compenſated for the many anxious moments which I have lately experienced on account of our welfare; and we ſhall have freſh cauſe of gratitude to the great Ruler of events for his preſerving goodneſs. G. WASHINGTON.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Eſquire,
Mayor of the city of New-Haven.

YORK, *(Penn.)* Sept. 11.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Grand Jurors for the County of York, and a reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough and County, convened at the Court-houſe, to conſult on the propriety of giving to the public a manifeſtation of their accordance with, and moſt cordial approbation of the advice and injunctions contained in the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, "exhorting the citizens of this country to a ſtrict neutrality towards the European belligerent powers."

Reſolved, That at this important period, we *hold* ſilence on the intereſting queſtion of national peace or war, to be a failure in our duty as citizens, and that war in all inſtances, ought by every due means to be avoided, and that he who entertains a different doctrine, is an enemy to human happineſs.

That although we highly approve the exertion of a great nation, in the aſſertion of their rights, yet we cannot perceive that our interference in their favor, would promote the cauſe of general liberty.

That under this impreſſion, we would conſider any other conduct towards the powers at war, than what is neutral, as tending to injure the intereſts of the Union at large, and this State in an eſpecial manner.

Reſolved, That we hold the moſt ſcrupulous adherence to neutrality of *conduct*, as a duty we owe to ourſelves and our country, and as the ſoundeſt wiſdom, and the beſt policy of this nation.

Reſolved, That we cannot but think that the Preſident of the United States has, by his late Proclamation, ſhewn himſelf, once more, the friend of mankind, and the counſellor of his country's peace. And that we will by every poſſible effort, give energy to his Proclamation, and ſupport to his conſtitutional authority.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed.

Signed by order of the meeting,
HENRY MILLER, Chairman.
Teſt, S. RIDDLE, Sec'ry.
September 5.

GEORGE-TOWN, Sept. 7.

Twenty-five managers are appointed under oath, to ſuperintend the drawing of the Hotel Lottery, to commence on Monday next, their names are as follows:

Wm. Deakins,	Marſham Warring,
Benj. Stoddert,	Wm. Robertſon,
S. Blodget,	Col. Fitzgerald,
Uriah Forreſt,	James Lingan,
Notley Young,	Thomas Peter,
Brook Beall,	Thomas Cramphin,
Daniel Carroll, of Duddington,	Phil. R. Fendall,
	Col. Gilpin,
Peter Caſanave,	Robert Peter,
John Gantt,	James Fenwick,
Sam. Davidſon,	John Maſon,
Nich. Lingan,	Francis Lowndes,
Ig. Fenwick,	William Digges.

Not leſs than three are to attend at the commencement, and the reſt are to ſerve in rotation, till the drawing is completed.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Capitol is in progreſſion, the ſouth-eaſt corner is yet kept vacant; that corner Stone is to be laid with the aſſiſtance of the brotherhood, the 18th inſt. Thoſe of the craft however diſperſed are requeſted to join the work, the ſolemnity is expected to equal the occaſion; the preceding day the ſale of the lots in the city commences. The inhabitants on both ſides of Patowmac will attend to their intereſt—theirs and that of the Union are the ſame; the firſt ſtory of the Hotel is expected to be up by that time, and the lottery for that elegant building will be then drawing -- Numbers are expected from the extreme parts of the Continent, and if Nature, Beauty and Solidity can pleaſe they will be gratified.

The inhabitants of the City of Waſhington are remarkably healthy.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.

At a late election in the county of Beaufort, North-Carolina, for members of the Houſe of Commons of that State, a riot took place, at the time of counting out the ballots, in conſequence of the election being likely to terminate againſt the wiſh of the rioters—Near the cloſe of the poll a general battle enſued, in which the ballot box was taken poſſeſſion of, and deſtroyed.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

A correſpondent would aſk, whether it is conſiſtent with any principles of *neutrality* or *truth*, to brand a whole nation, from which Americans are deſcended, as a "*ſet of pirates who would diſgrace Algiers?*"

Brave men of every nation, and of every principle, ever have a reſpect for each other—Thus the intrepid Captain Bompard has been known to have given his antagoniſt in the late engagement, the praiſe due to his acknowledged bravery—How different is this honorable deportment from the conduct of the witlings and the poetaſters of the day!

The fortune of war is precarious—and no more diſcredit falls to the ſhare of the Boſton, than to the Cleopatra—Both loſt their commanders, and both were unſucceſsful. And the generous mind would as much deſpiſe the ſarcaſms of an Engliſh *Sinbat*, as it doth that of the *Philadelphian*.

A correſpondent informs us, that there are now building in this Commonwealth, near an hundred ſail of veſſels, from 150 to 800 tons burthen—a great number of which will be launched this autumn.

The Truſtees of the Humane Society, at their meeting, for the month of Auguſt, gave a reward of *Ten Dollars*, to Meſſrs. *John Whitney* and *Luke Morſe*, for reſcuing Mr. *James Ryan*, of Roxbury, from the moſt imminent danger of drowning, when bathing in the Mill-Creek of that town, on the 30th June, with five or ſix others.

We hear with pleaſure, the ſtill encreaſing ſtate of our UNIVERSITY;—more have entered this year than at any time ſince its foundation.—There are now at *Cambridge* as many ſtudents as would fill another building as large as *Hollis*. One of our correſpondents queries, whether, if the General Court ſhould decline giving the neceſſary aſſiſtance towards erecting another building, it might not be effected by Subſcription? There are about 60 Youths crowded into private houſes in Cambridge, becauſe there is no room within the walls, and ſeveral who have been examined obliged to quit the Univerſity becauſe they cannot bear the expenſe of living in private houſes. Our correſpondent is of opinion, that an additional building for our ſtudious youth, is *almoſt* as neceſſary at this time, as a *new Theatre* in the metropolis.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7.

By the arrival of ſome perſons from Fort Waſhington on Monday laſt, we are informed, that the Indians ſtill continue hovering about the out garriſons, and occaſionally ſtealing horſes;—that the army is in high ſpirits, anxiouſly waiting the event of the treaty, and hoping that a campaign will take place, as no idea of peace is entertained by any one—that the greateſt pains have been taken by the commander in chief, in training his men in the art of wood fighting, and that from their proficiency, and the unanimity prevailing throughout the whole army, ſucceſs may be expected ſhould a campaign take place.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Laſt Friday the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held for this State in Weſt-Cheſter County, paſſed ſentence of death on John Ryer, for the murder of Iſaac Smith, late deputy Sheriff in ſaid county. He is to be executed on the ſecond of October next.

PARIS, July 2.

By a letter from Marſeilles, dated 26th June, we are informed, that the 32 ſections having been made acquainted with the decree by which the Popular Tribunal had been outlawed, had taken an oath to ſupport the ſaid Tribunal. The Adminiſtrators of Gironde, Gard, and the High Alps, have ſworn unity with the Sections of Marſeilles, and communicated to them the meaſures which their different departments had taken.

The Royaliſts have not made any movements ſince their action with General Weſterman. The priſoners taken at Parthenay have been ſent to Niort. There is no news from the army in Tours, nor has it quitted its ſtate of inaction.

Laſt Tueſday all the Municipal Officers, dreſſed in their official ſcarfs, having copied into the records of the Council General, the Laws, relative to the New Conſtitution, repaired in proceſſion to all the Sections of the Capital, to proclaim the opening of the Primary Aſſemblies, and to preſent the New Conſtitution to the people.

Henriot has obtained a deciſive majority of votes, and is returned Proviſional Commandant General of the Pariſian National Forces.

LONDON, July 15.

The important fortreſs of Conde, now in the poſſeſſion of the Allies is one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the province of Hainault; it is ſituated near the confluence of the Haiſne, and the Scheldt, ſeven miles from Valenciennes, and 117 from Paris.

The primary Aſſembles are convened for the acceptance of the Conſtitution. of which a variety of falſe copies and parodies have already made their appearance. The Convention have therefore decreed pain of death againſt every printer and ſeller, who ſhall circulate another copy, but that emanated from the Convention.

Preparations for making the next campaign are already determined on. The War-Office has given notice that as ſoon as the Guards and the other regiments from which draughts have been made, ſhall be completed, new regiments will be raiſed, and they have fortunately received a number of offers. They do not expect to get them, as heretofore, from the Highlands of Scotland. The wilderneſs of the preſent day is a manufacturing town.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

MOTIVES of humanity and friendſhip to the citizens of Philadelphia, induce me to addreſs to you this letter, in the hope that it may be in ſome degree inſtrumental in diminiſhing the preſent prevailing calamity. It is natural to be afflicted not only at the mortality which is ſaid to obtain, but at the conſequences of that undue panic which is faſt depopulating the city, and ſuſpending buſineſs both public and private.

I have myſelf been attacked with the reigning putrid fever, and with violence—but I truſt that I am now compleatly out of danger. This I am to attribute, under God, to the ſkill and care of my friend Doctor Stevens, a gentleman lately from the iſland of St. Croix, one to whoſe talents I can atteſt, from an intimate acquaintance begun in early youth, whoſe medical opportunities have been of the beſt, and who has had the advantage of much experience both in Europe (having been in Edinburgh ſome years ſince, when the ſame fever raged there) and in the Weſt-Indies, where it is frequent. His mode of treating the diſorder varies eſſentially from that which has been generally practiſed—And I am perſuaded, when purſued, reduces it to little more than ordinary hazard.

I know him ſo well, that I entertain no doubt, that he will freely impart his ideas to you, collectively or individually, and being in my own perſon a witneſs to the efficacy of his plan, I venture to believe, that if adopted, and if the courage of the citizens can be rouſed, many lives will be ſaved, and much ill prevented. I may add, that as far as can be yet pronounced, its efficacy has been alike proved on Mrs. Hamilton, who is now in the diſorder, contracted from me, with every favourable appearance.

In giving you this information, gentlemen, I have done what I thought diſcharging a duty. I only add, that if any conference with Doctor Stevens, is deſired, that he is going to-morrow to New-York, from which journey he has been detained ſeveral days, on my account.

I am, Gentlemen, with reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
A. HAMILTON.

September 14.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.

We are informed that the diſorder which has prevailed in this city for ſome time paſt, begins to aſſume a leſs malignant appearance than has heretofore been the caſe—That it yields more kindly to the force of medical applications—and, though great numbers of perſons are ſick, yet the mortality is diminiſhing faſt. There can be no doubt on the mind of any reflecting perſon, that the great changes in the weather which have recently taken place, occaſion as many complaints, as any other cauſe whatever.—This conſideration ſhould ſerve to diſſipate the fears and apprehenſions of thoſe who may be attacked with ſlight diſorders, as theſe may be nothing more than the annual Fall Fevers, the cauſe of which, being ſo fully known to the faculty, the indiſpoſition is ſuſceptible of almoſt certain cure.

According to a liſt publiſhed of the births and deaths in the ſeveral religious ſocieties of Philadelphia, it appears that from Auguſt 1, 1792, to Auguſt 1, 1793, the *Births* amounted to 2511, and the *Deaths* to 1497.

Captain Bompard is promoted to the command of the Jupiter of 74 guns, and has 600 men already enrolled.—The Eole is now a Flag Ship, and commanded by M. Sercey.

The Britiſh Packet, Queen Charlotte, arrived at New-York the 10th inſt. She left Falmouth the 10th July—and has therefore bro't nothing new.

The Boſton Frigate, according to a letter dated Halifax, the 26th Auguſt, publiſhed in the New-York papers, is arrived at Halifax.

A *private* letter from Bourdeaux, dated 10th June, 1793, ſigned PITEY, gives an account, that on the 8th of that month, in an action with the French near Bayonne, the Spaniards left on the ground 4566 men dead, 1900 priſoners, and nearly as many wounded—while the French loſt only 79 killed, and 114 wounded—The Spaniards were ambuſcaded.

[It is remarkable that this affair is not mentioned in any *public* account that has appeared—tho' Paris articles to the 10th July, a month after, have been publiſhed.]

According to a Journal of the Siege of Valenciennes, from the firſt to the ſeventh of July incluſive, the loſs of the beſiegers by the fire of the French, was 55 killed, and 205 wounded.

The AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, by Mr. *Morſe*, has made its appearance, in two handſome octavo volumes, of 550 pages each. This work is now ſelling in the principal Book-ſtores on the Continent. It contains information neceſſary for all—the hiſtory of the European and other States and kingdoms, is brought down to the lateſt period—that of France, to the death of Louis XVI.—and a greater variety of the moſt intereſting facts & original diſcoveries reſpecting our own country, are to be found therein, than perhaps in any work hitherto publiſhed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A writer in a late Virginia paper, who appears to be nettled at the ſpontaneous effuſions of patriotiſm on the part of the people, in their public approbation of the meaſures purſued by the Preſident of the United States, to preſerve the peace of this country, propoſes that meetings of the people ſhould be called, to counteract what has been done by the people. Another writer in another quarter ſuggeſts the propriety of the people's being ſilent while the ſluices of ſlander in the aſſumed name of the people, flow with the moſt intemperate abuſe againſt their government and its adminiſtration.—Another genius from the ſame mint, ſays, that a declaration in favor of the Proclamation of neutrality is neceſſarily connected with an avowal of ſentiments hoſtile to the liberties of France. When ſuch ideas are reſorted to and held up as inducements to the people to deſpiſe their own government, the enemies of peace muſt be reduced to the moſt deplorable poverty of argument.

The worſt idea that can be aſſociated with government to render it odious, *ariſtocracy*, is perpetually exhibited in the foreground of all the declamations againſt the Conſtitution and government of the United States.—If the people ſilently and cheerfully ſubmit to the legiſlative proceedings of Congreſs—they are addreſſed as the ſupine and paſſive dupes of *ariſtocracy*—if they are rouſed by open and daring attacks on their ſovereignty, on the characters of their freely elected civil rulers, and on the meaſures of their government from which they derive the moſt ſolid bleſſings—if they preſume under theſe circumſtances to expreſs their indignation againſt the diſturbers of their peace, and to ſay that their country is happy—happy in the enjoyment of the bleſſings of government laws and freedom—we are told that ſuch declarations are produced by "the wild and ſavage appetite of ariſtocracy."

Nothing is more evident than this, that the inveterate enemies of the Conſtitution of the United States are enemies to all government whatever—for no government that can be ſeen, felt, or underſtood, let its adminiſtration be ever ſo ſalutary, can poſſibly eſcape the cenſure of thoſe who cenſure the *people* for ſupporting a ſyſtem which their own hands have reared—and for expreſſing the honeſt feelings of their hearts, when they are happy.

In all revolutions of government, it ſo happens that a conſiderable proportion of worthleſs and unprincipled men are brought forward into conſpicuous ſituations—but as information and experience, whatever ſource they may be derived from, are important; eſſential truths may often be extracted from ſources not the moſt pure and honorable—If, however, it ſhould unfortunately happen that ſuch characters acquire a *preponderating* influence, and at length conſtitute the majority—it almoſt invariably follows that the public good "goes by the wall"—for there is nothing more certain than this, that the *general* intereſt is always a *ſecondary conſideration*, with men of *no principles*. The foregoing remarks will be found juſtified by a recurrence to ancient and *modern* tranſactions.

No *profeſſions* therefore ſhould ever induce the people to place their confidence in perſons, whoſe *principles and practices* evince that *right and wrong, truth and falſhood* are ſynonimous terms, as they reſpectively comport with their immediate and perſonal advantage.

The *pſeudo-patriots* of the day, having been compleatly foiled by the people in their attempts to ſcatter fire-brands, arrows and death, thro' the United States, now ſhift their ground of attack, and from attacking the ſervants of the people, they attack the people themſelves; excepting this new topic, the mill of ſedition has for ſome time paſt been employed in grinding *old ſtuff* over again.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Active, Capt. Seaman, in 41 days from Liverpool:—She brings no later papers or news, than we have had lately by Capt. Harvey, and others from London.—Paſſengers arrived in the Active:

Mr. James Renwick of this city, Merchant.
Mr. Black, of Liverpool.
Mr. Brierly, of Mancheſter.
Mr. Gray, of Glaſgow.

And about 40 other paſſengers, mechanics, &c. men women and children.

"The paſſengers inform us, that the failures are in a great meaſure ſtopt, and that trade is going on with uſual facility and induſtry.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1793, to a friend here.

"In ſuch eſteem is *Charles Fox* held for his patriotic ſervices, that the moſt generous *ſubſcription* ever made for any man took place on laſt week at the London Tavern, in order to relieve him in his preſent embarraſſed ſtate of finances, and, at the ſame time, the greateſt delicacy uſed, that he might not be hurt in his feelings on the occaſion.—Some ſubſcribed 3,000l. and no man leſs than 100l. by which his debts were honorably diſcharged, an annuity of 3,000l. per annum purchaſed for him and a preſent made to him of 20,000l. to begin the world anew.—A clear proof, that no nation is ſo generous in rewarding true virtue as the Britiſh nation."

From the SOUTHERN CENTINEL.
Printed at Auguſta, Georgia.

WERE we (ſays a correſpondent) to hazard an opinion on the politics of Philadelphia, by papers publiſhed in that city, the inference would be, that, in one inſtance excepted, there is not the ſmalleſt difference between the Jacobins of Philadelphia and thoſe of Paris. It is true they have committed no murders or horrid acts of cruelty (the pride and glory of the French Jacobins) but how often have they attempted to blaſt and murder the character of our beloved Preſident: And for what? Becauſe he would not ſuffer a ſet of deſperadoes, the rubbiſh of all nations, to involve the United States in a war, by arming and fitting out veſſels in our ports—becauſe he would not raiſe an immenſe army, to drive Governor Simcoe and a handful of Britiſh troops from the weſtern poſts—becauſe, in ſhort, he would not bring all the horrors of war on his country, to ſatisfy the views of a few diſcontented, factious individuals. Thoſe who give implicit belief to the torrent of abuſes daily poured out againſt him, ought diſpaſſionately to reflect on his paſt ſervices. They ought to know—they ought to be well aſſured, that the man, who under divine Providence ſnatched his country from ſlavery, will not be inſtrumental in its deſtruction.—Since the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens called him into public life, his character has ſtood unſullied; nor is it in the power of anonymous revilers to tarniſh it, whilſt one ſpark of liberty remains unextinguiſhed in the breaſt of an American.

The following is a copy of the Senate's anſwer to the Governor's addreſs to both Houſes of the Legiſlature, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

SIR,

THE Senate of Pennſylvania unite with you in declaring, that every juſt and conſtitutional exertion to maintain the dignity of our government, and to prevent a participation in the war, which unhappily exiſts at this time in Europe, deſerves the approbation of every patriotic citizen; and with equal ſincerity we acknowledge a high ſenſe of the vigilant attention which you have manifeſted as well as in the important intereſts of the federal government, as to the particular intereſts of Pennſylvania. We aſſure you, ſir, that a candid interpretation will be given to every meaſure of your adminiſtration, and that whatever is calculated at this critical period, to preſerve the bleſſings of peace, to eſtabliſh the national character, and to inſure harmony and order, will receive as it merits, our approbation and ſanction. We lament, however, that the preſent ſeſſion will probably be ſo ſhort, as to prevent our engaging in a full conſideration of the various ſubjects of your addreſs; but we are confident that at a future period, they will receive all the attention which is due to their importance.

SAMUEL POWELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

DEATHS.

Died, on the 9th inſt. at his ſeat near Wright's Ferry, on the Suſquehanna, the Hon. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſquire, Preſident of the Courts of Common Pleas of Weſt-Cheſter, Lancaſter, York and Dauphin Counties.

——In this City, M. DUPONT, Conſul of the French Republic.—Mr. ——— WRIGHT, Limner.—Mr. ——— WIGTON, Schoolmaſter.

EXTRACT,
From the MARYLAND HERALD.

"Whoever ſuffers his memory to revolve over the hiſtoric annals of the world, muſt heave an involuntary ſigh, when he thinks on the inſtability of the ſyſtems of human government.—How ſoon thoſe, which were ſuppoſed by the philanthropiſts of the age, to be the beſt modes of promoting the happineſs of ſociety after the temporary duration of a few centuries, have ſunk into the gulph of time, and ſcarcely left a trace behind!—The Patriarchal Family—Power,—the ancient Dynaſties of Egypt, the mighty Democracies of Greece, and the powerful republic of Rome; have long ſince exiſted only in the pages of hiſtorians. What mortal then ſhall ſay in his heart, I will ſit down, and carve out a government, againſt which the ſtorms of tyranny or anarchy ſhall beat in vain."

☞ *Very little attention having been paid to the earneſt ſolicitations of the Editor that Subſcribers in arrears for the Gazette, would make payment—he is obliged to repeat his requeſt.—It is with the greateſt regret that he is compelled to inform his numerous Subſcribers, that the publication muſt be diſcontinued in a month from this date, unleſs thoſe arrearages ſhould, in the mean time, be remitted him.*

Philad. Sept. 14, 1793.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Truſtram, Daily, London-Derry
Diſpatch, Hathaway, Corunna
Dominick Terry, Deheart, London
General Lincoln, Joy, Bourdeaux
Phœbe, Luckyer, Copenhagen
Brig Dichoſa, P'Jarſa, Cadiz
Baron-de-Carondelet, Wilſon, N. Orleans
Salome, Waſſon, Havre-de-Grace
Aurora, O'Brien, Dingle, Ireland
Betſey, Stone, Port-au-Prince
——, ——, Cadiz
Schr. Elizabeth, Philips, Cape-Francois

Wanted,

IN A CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY,
A LARGE
Convenient Houſe.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

To be Sold
AT PRIVATE SALE,
A Valuable Lot of 16

Acres of LAND, lying on the great road leading from Princeton to Trenton, 1½ miles from Princeton; with a tan-yard, bark-houſe, beam-houſe and currying-ſhop, a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; a good dwelling-houſe, with an entry and two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the upper floor; a kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, and a well of water at the door; alſo, 170 bearing apple-trees, and two or three acres of watered meadow. There will be an indiſputable title given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

MATTHEW CLARKE.

September 14, 1793. (ep4w)

George-Town,
(POTOWMAC)
September 9, 1793.

THE Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings having received only one or two days previous to the time appointed for the commencement of the drawing of the *Waſhington Hotel Lottery*, information that a number of Tickets which had been depoſited for ſale in the hands of perſons at a diſtance, were ſtill unſold; and there being no fund eſtabliſhed to pay any loſs that might be ſuſtained by keeping theſe tickets at the riſk of the City, they (the Commiſſioners) determined to defer the drawing until they could be all ſold.

Under theſe circumſtances, a number of gentlemen of this town, and the City of Waſhington, formed themſelves into a company, and took upon themſelves all the tickets remaining on hand, on the expreſs condition agreed on by the Commiſſioners, that the drawing of the Lottery ſhould abſolutely commence on the 23d inſtant, and be continued without interruption.

The Subſcribers have been appointed a committee to manage the concerns of this company, which was formed on public, not private motives—And in purſuance of their inſtructions, they now inform the public, that Tickets will be depoſited with the following gentlemen:

G. Scott, Baltimore Town; J. Davidſon, Annapolis; D. Crawford, Upper Marlboro'; B. Lowndes, Bladenſburg; B. Turner, Portobacco; J. Wilkinſon, Calvert County; J. Fenwick, St. Mary's County; G. Murdock, Frederick Town; H. Clagete, Hager's Town; M. Waring, George Town; W. Herbert, Alexandria; W. Thompſon, Colcheſter; J. Muſchent, Dumfries; R. Patton, Fredericksburg; T. Maſon, Richmond; Campbell and Whaler, Peterſburgh; Sam. Love, Newgate—

Who will ſell the ſame until Saturday the 21ſt inſt. at the original price of 7 dollars.

If, contrary to the expectations of the company, any of their Tickets ſhould remain unſold when the drawing commences, a neceſſary attention to ſave themſelves from loſs, will compel them to take advantage of the riſe in price, which will certainly then take place.

B. STODDERT,
J. MASON,
J. M. LINGAN,
M. WARING,
T. PETER.

N. B. The Managers are to forward, daily, to the Poſt-offices of each of the principal towns on the continent, an accurate liſt of each day's drawing;—the blanks, as well as prizes, will be contained in theſe liſts, in order that no one may be impoſed on by any ſale or purchaſe of drawn tickets during the drawing.

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

PARTY-WRITERS are in general to be cautiously read—In a great criſis, like that of the ſpring 1776, they are more ſincerely devoted on each ſide to what appears to be the truth. In times of quiet they are generally contemptible and dangerous. The liberty of the preſs, that glorious right of free citizens, will naturally inſpire a vain man or a reſtleſs and viſionary one, with the ambition of diſtinction. A vain man, if he can write at all, when he has once ſucceſsfully ventured, becomes oracular, dogmatic & troubleſome—His inſolence grows with his vanity, and from the facility with which he can attack the conduct of government, or of thoſe who fill its truſts, the opinion of his own conſequence increaſes---He hugs himſelf in the belief that as he can wound, he is conſidered as formidable. The laſt knowledge perhaps that ſuch a man acquires, is the knowledge of himſelf. In his vain and ſelfiſh indulgence, he flatters himſelf into the idea that he underſtands moſt ſubjects well enough to write on them with force and acuteneſs—Were ſuch a man aſked whether he had devoted himſelf to the beſt authors—and digeſted their learning by reflection—Whether he had long endeavored to cleanſe his own mind—to rectify its defects—to ameliorate his affections, and to gain that philoſophical tranquility which is ſo neceſſary to the diſcernment of abſtruſe truth—his converſation and his habits of life would anſwer for him, if he had not honeſty enough to tell you—No, he has not ſtudied long or well. An intimate knowledge of all that others have laboriouſly inveſtigated would have inſpired him with modeſty—He would learn in the revolution of opinions, for ages, a diffidence of his own—and he would amiably be diſpoſed to caution, and to repreſs his contempt for the opinions of others. A rectitude of underſtanding, had he cultivated it, would have corrected that reſtleſs vanity and diſpoſition to obtruſion which mark a haſte to write or to ſpeak dogmatically; and had he obtained tranquility of mind, things would appear in their true ſhapes, and his diſcerning faculties would have been invigorated. Under this temper, a thouſand things that ſpur on the vain and the fooliſh into error and heat, would appear unimportant and unworthy enquiry.

In the country, men certainly think with more correctneſs, and poſſeſs a more vigorous ſhare of common ſenſe, than in crowded cities—in them the ſciences generally flouriſh moſt—but the moral and political qualities of men and of government, are perhaps beſt felt and ſtudied in the country, than amidſt the great maſs of the people —— Large commercial cities can ſcarcely be claſſed as of any one nation in particular—they are generally compoſed of people from a great many nations—ſuch are Philadelphia, N. York, &c.—There foreigners eaſily obtain a footing and are careſſed—Scarcely are they warmed into ſuppleneſs by the genial climate of freedom, but they feel a diſpoſition to meddle with the concerns of government—They find their importance increaſed (in their own imagination) by an alliance with ſome faction which they may happen to find; and ſuch is the miſerable malignity of faction, that, like a gangrene, it aſſimilates every thing within its ſphere to its own putrid character—It eagerly embraces any man of any country, or any character who will inliſt in its views. The liberty of the preſs is the ſacred right of the citizens of this country—It is a high and moſt illuſtrious privilege which no man who is not a citizen is here intitled to. Permit foreigners to uſe and to abuſe this privilege, and the ſober part of the community at a diſtance, who cannot poſſibly know the writer, may and will be expoſed to the machinations of foreign emiſſaries.—Such foreigners (and no *citizen* can be a foreigner) and temporary reſidents, ought to remember that a free and wiſe nation have long ſince given us an example in point—we have ſucceſsfully imitated the Athenians in the glorious purſuit of liberty—and ſurpaſſed them. We may perhaps feel juſtified in reviving ſome of their laws, if foreigners *caſt the firſt ſtone*. The citizens of this country ought to be too proud of their country and its government, to bear with patience the meddling obtruſiveneſs of any man who has not the honour of being a citizen of the United States. The French and Engliſh writers at Philadelphia muſt be quiet—and not attempt to diſturb the peace of this happy country.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *propoſes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for diſtant circulation, after the firſt of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It ſhall be publiſhed on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium ſize—which is larger than the preſent.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage.

Subſcriptions to be received by the reſpective Poſt-Maſters throughout the Union, or ſuch other perſons as may ſee proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by poſt twice a week. No packets to contain leſs than SIX PAPERS *and no ſubſcriptions to be received for a leſs term than ſix months.—Payments to be conſtantly ſix months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to thoſe who collect and forward the ſubſcription money, free of expenſe, in full of all charges for their trouble in the buſineſs.*

The publication will contain as uſual, a variety of original eſſays—foreign and domeſtic intelligence, and a ſummary of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to diſpatching the papers with punctuality, and Subſcribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the poſts arrive.

June 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me
Suſſex County. ſſ. } directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty-five links to a forked White-Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaoſte-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second-Street,

Medical Tranſactions

OF THE
College of Phyſicians
Of Philadelphia:
VOLUME I. PART I.
Price in boards One Dollar.

Alſo lately publiſhed by T. Dobſon,
DR. UNDERWOOD'S TREATISE
On the diſeaſes of Children, with general directions for the management of infants from the birth, adapted both for the uſe of Medical Practitioners and private Families.
TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.
Price one dollar neatly bound.

FOR SALE, BY
MATHEW CAREY,
At his Store, No. 118, Market-ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety.* If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign of reſcuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, or one MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT." June 5.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 14th day of September next inclusively, to furniſh by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the uſe of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Claſps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Veſts,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of ſuits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles muſt be agreeably to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered. ept14S.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 27, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that propoſals will be received until the 15th day of October next, inclusively, by David Henly at Knoxville, in the Territory South Weſt of the Ohio, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River inclusively.

2. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

3. At any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the ſouthward, weſtward or northward thereof.

4. At Bledſoe's Lick, or any place or places between the ſaid Lick and Naſhville.

5. At any place or places from Bledſoe's Lick to the croſſing of Cumberland river, along the new Trace, at or near the great Salt Lick, and at the ſaid croſſing place over Cumberland river.

6. At any place or places along the ſaid trace, from the croſſing of Cumberland river to the mouth of Clinch river, and at the ſaid mouth of Clinch river.

7. At any place or places between the ſaid mouth of Clinch and Knoxville, and at Knoxville.

8. At any place or places on the north-weſtern frontiers of Waſhington and Hamilton diſtricts, in the Territory South of the Ohio, from the mouth of Clinch to the Virginia line.

9. At any place or places on the ſouthern frontiers of the ſaid diſtricts of Waſhington and Hamilton.

10. At any other place or places in the territory South of the Ohio, not herein mentioned.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of brandy, rum or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt
Two quarts of vinegar } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap
One pound of candles

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each fort or other ſtationary poſt, which is or may be eſtabliſhed for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemies, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

Thoſe who may become propoſers are requeſted to tranſmit without delay to the Secretary of the Treaſury duplicates of their propoſals.

The propoſals will be decided upon at Knoxville aforeſaid, where the ſaid David Henly will make known the offer which is accepted, and will conclude the contract.

P L A N S
OF THE
City of Waſhington,
Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State:—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers, and by the Editor, at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

THE EDITOR

MOST earneſtly requeſts thoſe of his diſtant Subſcribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.—Thoſe perſons who have received ſubſcription money on his account are deſired to remit the ſame. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a ſerious amount—Serious, as they are the only reſource to diſcharge very ſerious engagements incurred in the proſecution of this expenſive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon,
Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,
VOLUME IX, OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA:
OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, Hiſtory of Japan, Iceland, Jeruſalem, Jews, India, Inſects, Inſurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamſchatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles.—Illuſtrated with thirty-one elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprized in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The ſubſcription will continue open on the above terms till the firſt day of September next, to give opportunity to thoſe who are not yet ſubſcribers, to come forward.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, and got only a ſmall part of the work, are requeſted to complete their ſetts, as far as publiſhed, as ſoon as poſſible, as after the firſt of next September, by which time the tenth volume is expected to be ready, the publiſher will not conſider himſelf bound to make up thoſe ſetts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

SEAT of WAR.

For Sale, at M. CAREY's *Store,*
No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

A Sheet Map of the

French, Auſtrian and Dutch Netherlands, in which the progreſs of the preſent War may be traced.——*Price three eighths of a dollar.*

And a Map of the Three Northern Diſtricts of France, divided into Departments.—— *Price ¼ of a dollar.*

Maps of the United

States:—Any public ſpirited gentlemen, poſſeſſed of materials for correcting and improving the Maps of the ſeveral States, will lay M. Carey under very particular obligations, by communicating them. He is in immediate want of ſome for New-Jerſey and Delaware; of which States he is now preparing Maps.

Guthrie's Geography:

The ſubſcription for this work will be continued open, at the preſent rate of twelve dollars, till the firſt day of November next; after which, it will be raiſed to fourteen dollars.

Auguſt 14. 10w4w